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Are you going away for the summer? It so, you will want to keep in touch with home. The simplest and best way to do this while absent is to have The Journal to follow you by mail Leave your order for the paper before starting. The address will be changed as often as desired.

Democratic orators and editors are out with the President because he will not disrupt the Republican party.

The appointments for a joint debate between Republicans and Democrats throughout Arkansas would indicate that the Re-

Mayor Tom L. Johnson increased the expenses of the city of Cleveland so materially that to cover up his work he attempted to increase the taxable valuations. In

If, as ex-Secretary Whitney, of New York, says, the Democrats have no issue they must supply its absence by misrepresentation and abuse. As a party to be "ag'in" it cannot have a superior.

Ex-Secretary Whitney, of New York, who inet, summed up the Democratic embarby saying that "the trouble is that the Democrats have no issues and no

All but one of the larger Republican papers in the Central West indorse the tariff and reciprocity platform of Iowa. One Republican paper accepts Oxnard as a better Republican authority than the late William

Instead of compelling the courts of Illienjoin "corners," there should be some law making the cornering or the attempt to corner a staple product a felony. The attempts to corner July corn and oats interfered with legitimate trade in these

in St. Louis at the last municipal election, diate attention of those Southern statesand is reinforced by the large Populist vote | men than the Dingley tariff, namely, the of Mr. Bryan the Democracy may be forced | working of children of tender years in to fight for its life this fall.

Representative Hay, of Virginia, has learned that there is not much difference between the Republican and Democratic bills for the government of the Philippines. If Democratic leaders had learned that fact months ago they would not now be overstocked with the specches of Carmack and Rawlins for campaign purposes.

A Southern producer of pig iron predicts that the price will be \$25 per ton before January if there is any to be sold. At that price and a duty of \$4 per ton it should be a good business for Great Britain and Germany to export their surplus. Indeed, at present prices, the duty does not stand very much in the way of exportation.

The report of a world-wide petroleum trust which it has been announced that the Rockefellers and the Rothschilds are to establish to control the oil of the universe, | the common heritage of youth. is denied, but during the few days the story did duty it was the subject of many severe | erate, heartless and avaricious parents. editorials in which the baneful effect of the

Someone makes haste to telegraph from Washington that "the administration leaders" are not in favor of any tariff revision, The President is something of an administration leader, and so is Senator Allison, who was in the Iowa convention. It can also of an administration leader. With the exception of two or three papers Mr. Oxnard is not regarded as a Republican leader.

The advance in the quotations of the stock of the Indianapolis Street-railway Company in Philadelphia is, first, an indication of the confidence which Eastern investors have in the expansion of the population and business of the city. The fact of an advance should not deter the city government from taking action which will lead to a common terminal for all the interurban roads lest such action should enhance the value of the street-railway

A recent shipment of raw sugar from Havana to New York sold for 3 3-8 cents a | what he ascribed the haggard looks of the | above Henderson.

pound, amounting to \$1,890,000. The high | child operatives he replied, "to poor diet grade of the sugar made the duty thereon | and bad habits." When asked if the chil-\$943,600. After paying freightage and in- dren in his mill could read or write his surance \$896,000 remained for the planter, or | answer was, "very few." All these con-\$1.00 cents a hundred pounds, which is two- i ditions have been placed before legislative fifths of a cent a pound less than the aver- | committees, yet Legislatures, listening to age cost of producing. The duties alone the millowners, have refused to enact a were \$42,200 more than the planters received law designed to prevent the worst abuses after paying the duty of nearly 100 per cent. of child labor. Even when the measure of ad vaiorem.

PARTISANSHIP IN CITY GOVERNMENT.

Partisanship, that is, the considering of

purely business and economic matters from t partisan point of view, is the bane of cities. This is particularly the case in Indiana. Nearly every question affecting the welfare of the city is not considered on its merits in councils, but with reference to its effect upon the party. This goes so far as to affect the decision of the most important matters concerning the general welfare. In this city the majority is compelled to get all its members into line in order to pass upon a franchise, the openin the United States should put on an eight-page | ing of a street or the granting of the privilege of building a railway switch for a factory. It is rare that a question is discussed upon its merits, when, as a matter of fact, the merits or demerits of the proposition Rejected manuscripts will not be returned un- are the only features which should be considered or which should influence votes,

for the whole people of Indianapolis. publicans hope to have their votes counted a nonpartisan basis, but the same business | nate has its penalties as well as its remethods which characterize the successful management of extensive private concerns are rigidly observed. The men selected from both parties for boards of trustees and directors are those who have displayed sagacity in the management of their own affairs. Is it not possible that something of the same policy may be devised for the general administration of the affairs of cities? The State Board of Trade has been considering the subject, but little can be done until the taxpayers-and the taxpayers include rent payers-consider the subject of getting rid of ultra partisanship in city affairs. Most of the evils in public affairs, and particularly in local government, can be fairly charged to neglect of those who regard themselves and are regarded as the better element. It is not complimentary to the patriotism of intelligent people that the governments which they make or allow to be made in cities all

over the land are so often inefficient. SOUTHERN CHILD LABOR.

Several Southern members of the House are demanding in a vociferous manner that the tariff shall be revised. Chairman Griggs, of Georgia, who imagines that he is running the Democratic congressional committee, is attracting a great deal of attention by the figures which he has presented to show the exceeding sinfulness of the Dingley tariff, and more attention If the Public Ownership party in Mis- by his explanations of his inaccurate statesouri, which held a state convention on ments. There is a condition in the South polls as large a vote as it did which demands more urgently the imme-Southern cotton mills eleven or twelve hours a day. Mr. E. J. Lister, a representative of the Dry-goods Economist, who has been making a thorough examination | Life. of the conditions surrounding child labor in the Southern cotton mills for that paper, sums up the result of his investigation as | the best that ever lived, isn't he?

follows: First-That from one-tenth to one-fifth of the total number of cotton operatives | Puck. are mere children Second-That they work from eleven to twelve hours a day.

Third-That they are paid from 10 to 50 Fourth-That boys and girls from fourteen to eighteen make from 50 to 75 cents Fifth-That adults rarely earn over \$1 a

day, and that on piece work. Sixth-That the children's work, though not heavy, is grinding and nerve-racking. Seventh-That the constant buzz of whirring wheels, the high temperature and vitiated air-conditions inseparable from cotton mills-wear down the stoutest frame and strongest nerves, and the children so employed ere long lose the bright eye, healthy glow and elastic step which are Eighth-That in many cases these urchins are held in hopeless bondage to their illit-

Ninth-That the normal order of things is, alas, too often inverted, and the saddening tariff in encouraging trusts was not men- spectacle presented of weak children supporting able-bodied parents, in lieu of parents supporting their offspring. Tenth-That not one out of twenty of such toilers can read and write.

In none of the States of the South in which there are cotton mills is there a law even along the lines of the Iowa platform. prohibiting the employment of children such as are on the statute books of all the manufacturing States of the North. Wherever an attempt has been made to ment is in the vicinity, discovered the freak be said that Senator Cullom is something enact such laws it has been defeated by of nature soon after the storm. Where the mill managers in the South. The basis of the opposition of the millowners in the feet long, weighted with lead, did not South is that they oppose child labor legislation because it has been urged by labor | those in the vicinity assert that no ununions, and any measure advocated by usual bolt of lightning was noticed during the storm. labor leaders must be opposed, regardless of its merits. The representatives of organized labor who have been South to advocate such legislation in regard to child of Indiana for years are regarded as inopposed. Yet from all the reports of those who have investigated the conditions they gatekeeper tried to interfere with them other items than clearings. are as bad as existed in Great Britain Mr. Lister asked a mill superintendent to gaged in the attack. The headgate is some

Representative Loring, of Massachusetts, providing for a general ten-hour law, was offered, the owners of the Southern cotton mills were present to defeat its passage. These children who are driven to work in cotton mills for the lowest wages are not negroes, but the children

The attention of Mr. Griggs and other influential men in Congress who are worrying themselves about the tariff which compels, as they say, the American citizen to pay more for his goods, is called to child servitude in Southern cotton mills, more hopeless than was African slavery for the blacks, because their value made them the objects of care. Let them use their influence to redeem children of tender years from a servitude which ruins health and degrades labor, and adopt laws which are designed to elevate the living standard of labor rather than degrade it.

When a man in the ordinary walks of life, To "put the mayor and his party in a forty years old or thereabouts, "lays off" hole" is the one purpose of the minority, | for a few days on account of a bilious atand to escape such a disagreeable result | tack, or because he has partaken too freely is the main outlook of the majority. There of watermelon, or even because he is exis not a city in the State which has not, hausted from overwork, his neighbors and first and last, suffered from such narrow | associates do not talk gloomily about the partisanship. A city in a northern county | end of his usefulness, or assume that he harmful partisanship, the childish politics again, or predict his speedy death. They of little men. In a Democratic city a Re- | and he regard such a fit of illness as one publican was elected city marshal by a vote of the episodes likely to happen along in of the people, probably because a majority any man's life at any age-unpleasant of those voting preferred him to the other | while they last but of no particular concandidate. The Council, however, being sequence in the long run. They expect him Democratic, decided to overrule the de- to be out in a short time attending to busiclared will of the voters and devised a ness with even more than his usual skill DAYTON, O .- J. V. Wilkie, 39 South Jefferson | scheme by which the marshal chosen by and energy, and he does not disappoint the people will be relegated to a subordi- them. It is quite otherwise with "magnate position. Doubtless the members of nates." Mr. Schwab, president of the steel the Council who did this thing imagine | trust, had no sooner succumbed to his rethey have helped their party by taking a | cent attack of illness than many papers place to which another man had been began to moralize over his "break down," elected. Republicans, it must be confessed, to tell him that he should have known the resort to the same tricks. Just now a num- danger of overwork, and to express a ber of important topics are before the In- doubt as to whether he will ever be able to dianapolis city government, so important resume his heavy responsibilities. One that they require high-minded and intelli- paper went so far as to head its remarks gent treatment. So far politics appears to | "The Passing of Schwab," and to assume have been kept out of consideration, but | that the man guilty of having a "sick the propositions have not yet reached the | spell" would no longer be regarded by the Council. When they do reach the Council, trust as capable of caring for its affairs; how much better it would be if the debate | all this in face of the physician's assertion and the vote could be dictated by the sin- | that the illness was not serious and that gle purpose of determining which is best | his patient would be out in a few days. Mr. Schwab will no doubt read many of these The State of Indiana is conducting its peculiar comments and will be impressed affairs on strictly businesslike methods. | with the fact, probably not for the first Its institutions are not only conducted upon | time in his experience, that being a mag-

> Three years ago it was predicted by many that the expansion of the iron industry was a boom that would soon end in reaction. But the expansion has continued. The first six months of the calendar year shows an output of 8,808,574 tons of pig iron-an increase of 1,130,000 tons, or 14 per cent. over the output of the corresponding period of last year. This eclipses all previous records years previous to 1897. The output in 1902 will be more than equal to the product of both Germany and Great Britain in 1900. But while the figures showing production are most remarkable those showing consumption are astonishing. With a loss of \$20,000,larger forms is scarce. The reserve stocks

THE HUMORISTS.

Nothing Remarkable.

She-Dear little Fido! See him wag his tail! Archie-Why-er-what else could he do with t, Miss Birdie?

Cheering Him Up.

Patience-He says he feels down in the mouth. Patrice-Tell him to cease chewing his apology

Sale This Day.

"He never advertised his business, did he?" "No, but it's being pretty well advertised "Indeed!"

"Yes, the sheriff is doing it."

The Usual Kind.

Nodd-What do you mean by saying that my baby is just an ordinary baby? Todd-Why, he is precoclous and beautiful and

His Status.

sure she discovers noble qualities in him that only need development by a true woman.

History and Pugilism.

Chicago Post. "Pa," said the small boy, "did Peter the Great have any other name?" "Of course, my son," answered the father, there's no use of worrying about him now."

"Is he dead?" "Oh, I don't know whether he's dead or not, but he's out of training, anyway."

CROSS-SHAPED FISSURE.

Strange Deep Hole in the Ground Found After an Electrical Storm.

TROY, Ill., Aug. 1.-During a severe electrical storm here yesterday afternoon a cross-shaped fissure, which was formed in New York\$1,491,056,467 the ground near the school building, one arm of which is forty feet long and about six inches wide, and the other forty feet long and eight inches wide. Elias Burke, a carriage manufacturer, whose establishthe arms of the cross converge there is a hole two feet in diamter, and a line 150 touch bottom. The theory is advanced that a bolt of lightning entered the ground. Yet

Irrigation Ditch Tapped. DENVER, Col., Aug. 1 .- Superinten lent of Irrigation Armstrong has just received a report from Commissioner Banning, of labor as has been on the statute books | water district No. 2, that thirty farmers, fully armed, marched to the neadgates of Fulton ditch near Henderson and, breakcendiaries whose plans must be violently | ing down the headgute, allowed an immense amount of water to flew into the ditch, thus saving their crops. When the they threatened him with death. Commissioner Banning reports that he is unable when they were ended by legislation. When to learn the name of a single person enten miles north of Denver on the Platte

SPOTS TO BE NOTED.

Much of the Steel Output for 1903 Already Is Sold-Textiles, Footwear and Grains-Bank Clearings.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.-Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Trade is quiet while attention is concentrated on crop and industrial developments. Generally lower prices for farm products point to the former being largely favorable. Though weather conditions of late have been more favorable, effects of earlier backward weather have not been effaced or repaired. As for the fall and winter outlook, however, the best is predicted. In industrial affairs the outlook is certainly satisfactory. The iron and steel situation is still largely a strong one, but isolated examples of weakness are in sight. The railway situation is one of the best in years, and the outlook as to tonnage is a flattering one, marred only by the prospect of car returns are exceptionally good, and it is probable that taken as a whole the railway

Dry goods trade reports are quiet. Some improvement is noted at Eastern markets, men but the fall jobbing trade proves to be later than usual in arriving. Some weakness in sheetings and other cottons is noted in wholesale circuits. Spring styles in woolens opened this week are, as predicted, gives an illustration of this petty and will not be able to manage his business | shown at advances on last season. Wool, though quiet, is steady and higher grades are held several cents a pound higher than

> fined largely to sample lots. Shipments after a temporary spurt are again shrinkshoe manufacturers being reported taking freely in the West, but tanners complain of the high cost of hides, while shoe manufacturers note the high cost of leather and low cost of their finished product. New business in pig iron for 1903 is still of good volume, but not so active as earlier. Current deliveries are still delayed or insufficient, though helped out by freer importations of foreign iron. The production of the fiscal year ended June 30 was in excess of 17,000,000 tons, the output in the first half of 1902 exceeding all records. If the reduction in stocks and the increased imports are considered a consumption of 500,-000 tons in excess of this is shown to have occurred, and the estimated out-turn of 18,-000,000 tons for the calendar year is seen to be practically needed. Fully one-half of the steel rail output for 1903 is already booked and structural mills are also heavily sold ahead. Tin plate mills are, however, not busy, sheets are quiet and wire is Hardware is active, especially for building. The 1901 record of building will be surpassed this year. Wheat-including flour-exports for the week ended July 31 aggregate 4,388,534 bush-

> els, against 3,980,969 last week and 6,463,391 this week last year. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 18,153,840 bushels. against 26,201,038 last season. Corn exports aggregate 28,405 bushels, against 79,611 last week and 563,604 last year. For the fiscal corn exports are 487,810 bushels, against 7,727,647 last season. Business failures for the week number 168, against 170 last week and 160 in this

R. G. Dun on Trade.

week last year.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 .- R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade to-morrow will

"Aside from heavy rains in Texas, the facturing plants are well occupied as a rule. iron and steel leading, followed by textiles and footwear. Fuel scarcity is still causpassing all previous figures of output, and uminous mines are vigorously operated. and is more than double the average of the At most points retail trade is active and preparations continue for heavy fall sales, while spring lines are opened with good results. Railway earnings thus far available for July show a gain of 3.3 per cent. over 1901 and 20.8 per cent. over 1900. With business in sight for at least a year, the leading department of the iron

and steel industry properly may be considered prosperous. Notwithstanding the rapincrease in producing capacity, consumptive demand has grown still faster. and the recent official report of a new high record of pig-iron production at 8,808,574 tons for the first half of 1902 is accomat the end of June were less than a half panied by the statement that unsold stocks at the end of that period was only 29,861 tons, compared with 372,560 tons a year previous. The first month of the second half of 1902 has brought no diminution in inquiries, but some decrease in output owing to scarcity of fuel. Imports are very large, in order to keep the steel mills provided with material, and offerings of foreign billets have checked the upward tendency of prices. Of engines, machinery and heavy hardware there is a serious shortage, orders for delivery in 1902 heing out of the question. Steel rails and struc-

tural material contracts have been booked far ahead "In textile manufacturing the feature was the opening of men's wear worsted fabrics for next year, with a general advance of 21/2 to 10 per_cent. Cotton goods tend in favor of the purchaser, owing to the prospects of a large cotton crop and the light export movement. Shoe shops are active on spring samples, and buyers are numerous in the Boston market.

week has followed the upward movement | which they are not personally a part, they in hides, stimulated by heavy purchases, a single sale of 100,000 sides of hemlock sole being reported. Hides have made farther | ent kind of men from what they are now. sensational advances, Colorado steers reaching new high-record prices. "Grain prices declined sharply as the month of speculative manipulation drew to a close, and legitimate trading resumed a

more normal volume."

Chicago

New Foundries Under Construction. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 1-The Foundry for August publishes the results of an inquiry into new construction in the foundry finds that 462 new foundries are under conperiod, or an increase of nearly 8 per cent. Illinois leads, with forty-seven new shops, an increase of 11 per cent. Ohio is second

Gladys-Is he so absolutely flippant and worth- trade in the first six months of 1902. It Ethel-Is he? Why, every girl he meets feels | struction or have been projected during this with fifty-three, or 10 per cent increase, and Pennsylvania is third, with seventyfive, or 9 per cent. The surprise of the year is the large number of new steel foundries. twenty new concerns having been organized since Jan. 1, or an increase of 27 per cent. The malleable castings industry promptly. "His last name was Jackson. But shows ten new shops building or projected,

an increase of 9 per cent. INCREASE IN BANK CLEARINGS. Total for the Country This Week Is

Reported as \$2,232,538,568. NEW YORK, Aug. 1.-The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearngs at the principal cities for the week ended July 31, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week

147, 321, 701

Boston	118,790,126	4992	1.3
Philadelphia	128, 116, 972	58.3	X
St. Louis	42,018,943	8.8	****
Fittsburg	46,160,014	39.8	****
Baltimore	20,597,347	5.3	****
San Francisco	23,465,637	2222	4.2
Cincinnati	18,844,050	14.9	45.54
Kansas City	15, 156, 368	****	6.2
Cleveland	14,704,263	16.7	****
Minneapolis	11,202,097	20.9	****
New Orleans	10,552,652	62.0	****
Detroit	9,611,793	64.64	4.9
Louisville	8,774,112	11.0	****
Indianapolis	10,161,145	1.6	****
Providence	5,877,700	Y222	1.5
Omaha	6,644,050	3.4	****
Milwaukee	5,883,413	3.0	****
Buffalo	5, 155, 282	1505	2.5
St. Paul	5,701,982	28.2	
Peoria	2,186,377	6.9	70.00
Totedo	2,177,556	26.4	W 000
Layton, O	1,415,143	45.8	****
Evansville	1,080,746	36.7	
Springfield, Ill.	651, 393	50.0	(89.64)
Bloomington, Ill	222,063	12.9	.6444
Jacksonville, Ill	190,603	24:1	2914
		39.5	Dexes
*Columbus	8,830,900 -		****
Decatur, Ill	298,768	0.000	20.00
markets IT R	292 202 202 80	25.6	-
Totals, U. S.			44.44
Outside New York	141,482,101	13.9	

Big Profit in Potatoes.

Kansas City Journal. The real plutocrat this year is the man who has a big crop of potatoes. Take the

case of that Mr. McGee, near Orrick. He after his daughters, dressed in deep mournraised 200 acres of potatoes. He began ing, came to the office. They seemed to digging last week, and from seven acres be in deep trouble after examining the congot five carloads, or 2,500 bushels, an av- tents of the box. We were almost certain erage of 357 bushels an acre. He thinks the bills belonged to the old man, but we his entire crop will turn out at least as thought better to be sure about it and ONLY HERE AND THERE ARE SOFT | well. He expects to be able to sell it for | walt for questions. 20 cents a bushel. If he is, each acre will timated at \$43.39. Subtract this from \$107.10, the contents of the box and finally called and you have \$63.71, the amount he expects | me in and asked if I remembered the las to clear per acre. On this basis he will net | visit of their father. I said that I did and on his entire crop \$12,742. In addition to | told the hour and length of time that he which he will have the satisfaction of hav- | was here. I then asked if all was right in ing rendered a great service to that race | the box, and one of the daughters said that from which his name indicates he has her father's notebook showed that he had sprung. Mr. McGee, of Orrick, seems to sold \$15,000 worth of bonds that day and be the right kind and to know his business. | deposited the money in he box, but it was which is important, whether the field of | not to be found, and as his mind was unone's activities is grubbing underbrush or settled at the time they feared the money

WORK AND PAY.

Returns of Wood and Kitchener Illustrate Fundamental Principles.

president.

A few weeks ago President Roosevelt, in his Harvard address, drew a most striking contrast between the guerdon which General Wood received for his task, so nobly accomplished in Cuba, and General Kitchener's reward for his work in South Africa. Kitchener comes home to receive the plaudits of the millions who line his return path from Southampton to Buckingham Palace. A whole nation welcomes him and shortage later on reducing or curtailing says "well done, good and faithful serv- the second, though he gave a familiar industrial operations. Fiscal year earnings | ant." The King receives him in his sick room, and with his own trembling hands earnings for the half year will exceed 1901 | pins upon his breast the new decoration | despite reduced anthracite coal carriers' which comes to him along with a dozen of best known and most famous earth. Meanwhile he has advanced in the peerage, the Parliament has voted him cash donation of \$200,000. This is his reward for doing well a task immeasurably less difficult and less important, requiring far inferior order of mind and will, than that which has been accomplished in Cuba. New business in shoes at Boston is con-Wood came home unheralded. If any knew when he was due at Washington he did ing. Leather is in better demand, Eastern | not make it public. He came back with no more observation than that which attends upon the return of the ordinary came back to no increase of pay or rank. He came back a poorer man than when he undertook his task three years ago.

This contrast between the way in which is apt to produce upon the mind the impression that, in some way, we are lacking n appreciation of duty or neglectful of it. It would be a great pity if this notion should gain ground. The President in his address gave no encouragement to it, but, ations of the occasion did not permit him to enter upon the reasons why the repubic's way of dealing out rewards is as right, The reason is not far to seek. It is to be found in the radical and fundamental difference of conception in the two ountries concerning the relation of the individual toward the state. The tasks of an empire are done by the

servants of the empire. The tasks of a republic are done by one of the sovereigns of the republic. When a difficult duty is lone, and done well, by a servant, the servant is rewarded. When a difficult enterprise is successfully carried out by one of the partners of the firm, the only guerdon he wishes, or which he will accept, is the good will of the firm. Though the two men are probably hardly conscious of it themselves, the way in which General Kitchener thinks of his personal relation to the government and the way in which General Wood conceives of his relation to the United States are poles asunder. To the one the government is a remote and independent entity. He thinks of himself and all his fellows as separate and individual servants of it, to be sent or recalled, to be trusted with its confidence or not, as the government may decide, to do the task which may be assigned to each, and to be paid according to the success which he achieves. The other, on the contrary, thinks of the government as a partnership of which he is a member. His duty is not a task assigned, a stint to be completed For the time and occasion he thinks of himself as the nation. He is simply the individual member who has been told off to do this thing. Having done it, he takes his place again among the citizens who control things and assign other duties to other men. The one regards himself as a professional soldier and servant. He can, without compromising his dignity or jeopardizing his position, accept any gift which a grateful and appreciative employer may offer him. It is only the day's pay for the day's work. The other cannot accept such He has not earned them in the way of pay, and as gifts he cannot take them without forfeiting his own place as a

member of the governing body.

It is only a new application of an old thority. "Verily I say unto you, they have their reward," said the master of a highly onored and honorable class of citizens. They have their reward. That is to say there is no false pretension about the matter. Men get the rewards for which they work, and only the rewards which are compatible with the conditions under which they work. The United States could no of Cuba would no more accept a money gratuity than could President McKinley have accepted a gratuity of a million dollars for having been a good President. A republic is not ungrateful, as is often charged, but there are some kinds of refer to have things as they are. They like best the kind of pay which they actually receive. If the time should ever come when her citizens, in uniform or out of it, should come to think themselves as professionals "A very striking advance in leather this who are working for a government of would, no doubt, receive peerages and bounties, but they would become a differ-And not only would they become different, but the whole structure and genius of the republic would be transformed into something quite unlike that which it is now. We do not say whether or not it might be something better. That is a mere academic speculation. But the point is the old, old one. One cannot have his cake and eat his cake, too. We cannot have a republic, with the ways of a monarchy. The citizens of a republic cannot enjoy the status of sovereigns, and at the same time take the pay of servants.

SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS. Depositors Often Show Remarkable

Carclessness.

Chicago Evening Post.

"Depositors are to blame for a good many things," said a custodian at his home the other evning. "Sometimes it is out-and-

out carelessness. They tell their friends too much. At other times, and quite often, too, it is absent-mindedness. Not a day passes but a well-known buisness man rushes out of the vault without his keys. Before we can catch him he has pushed his box into the right hole and is off like a streak. We usuallly lock it, tag the keys and wait till he comes back. Once in a while he is in a great state of mind and

bondholders. An old gentleman whose \$200,000. and clips off coupons for a day at a time. he began clipping coupons. I know this for | forensic powers. he called me to bring him the scissors. the rule of the office. I went over the stuff frantic and wanting to know if we emptled our waste-paper baskets every night. and took his box into one of the private | consider any pecuniary remuneration. rooms. After he had left I went in to turn *Not included in totals because containing out the electric light. On the floor I saw a roll of white tissue paper. It was almost out of sight behind the table leg. I took it | Buffalo Express, to the desk and inside was hiteen \$1,000 bills. We sealed it up, and put it in our

"The following day the daughters came His expenses per acre he es- in again with their lawyer. He went over polishing the cushioned seat of a bank had been lost. Of course I turned the envelope over and there was joy in that fam-

> "Women are often careless. Papers and money are dropped on the floor and forgotten, or left lying on the tables. We take care of them until called for. Often valuable papers are thrown in the waste baskets. We always carefully sort the stuff. Yes, occasionally some one tells us that things are missing from his box, but our system of watching is so simple and so perfect that we know that nothing can be taken without our knowledge. Now and then an attempt is made at robbery. Just yesterday a young fellow came rushing in and presented a key. His face was familiar, but I wasn't sure. I asked for his name and signature, which he gave, but on comparison found that it was not the same ignature on our books. He tried to explain that he was the son of the man and nsisted that he must have certain papers at once. Just then a second man stepped in and identified him, but we did not know name. We were firm in refusing entrance to both, though the second offered to rent a box, and our suspicion is that something was wrong there. Friends, brothers and cousins try to open relatives' boxes, but it is not allowed in this establishment."

WASHINGTON'S MONTE CARLO.

Suburb Where Gambling Was Unrestricted Burned Out.

Washington Special. Washington's Monte Carlo is a thing the past, and the Capital City sports are wondering what they will do with their money in Washington. There are thousands of government clerks, hailing from all sections of the United States, who have soldier from Cuba or the Philippines. He | a taste for high life and as a result every gambling house that is permitted to operate does a thriving business.

The laws governing Washington are very a monarchy rewards its servants and the stringent, so far as gambling is concerned. Many instances have been known where the police or detectives have raided private on the other hand, his time and the limit- in Washington, so far as the police know, or 21.4 per cent., represents the value of for our uses, as the monarchy's way for its | that gambling is seldom permitted. But the | implements and machinery are worth \$761,within a half a mile of the capitol, gambling houses of all sorts have been in operation for years.

Faro, policy, the game of craps, roulette, poker, race pool rooms and in fact every sort of gambling known has been carried on openly in plain view of the Washington officials, but they have been powerless to act. The Virginia authorities were appealed to, but they refused to get excited

about the matter. were subjected to a great temptation, made every endeavor possible to have the notheir efforts were fruitless. Detectives kept a close watch on those who wandered gambling away their salaries. A few nights ago a small flame about

the size of a candle was discovered issu- in 1900 reported gross earnings of \$1,501,695 .ing from the side of one of the largest gainbling houses and saloons. In the adplaying poker and policy. They made the discovery, but refused to leave their game long enough to throw a bucket of water, which would have extinguished the flame. They played on and watched the the gambling houses in Jackson City were burned to the ground

There was no insurance and they will ot be rebuilt. The flames lighted up all Washington, and there was great rejoicing in the city as the news circulated quickly that Jackson City was burning to the arrested

IS THERE BLOOD IN HIS EYE?

principle which has the very highest au- Senator Bailey's Intentions Toward Judge Penfield.

Kansas City Journal. Senator Bailey, of Texas, is reported as saying that he is going back to Washington to bring about the removal of Judge Penfield. This is rather disquieting. Remore offer, and the pacificator and purifier | moval of Penfield from what? From office or from earth? When a Texan, especially ward which it cannot give without de- | tion ordinarily is that there is going to be stroying its republicanism. Its citizens pre- an early funeral in the family of the offender. A New England man or an Ohio man might speak of bringing about the removal of an enemy in office without any per acre. The present value of farm lands suggestion of a tragedy, but the words take on a different significance when uttered by a Texan. Beveridge was assaulted and choked for intimating that Bailey's remarks concerning Penfield were unwarranted. What measure of vengeance might we not expect to be visited on one who blurted out plainly that the terrible Bailey was a liar and an ass?

The Texas papers have been reproaching Bailey for some time for submitting to insults that "no gentleman, suh, could pass unnoticed." If Mr. Bailey gets the reputation of being a coward, his political career is at an end. His Texas constituency would scorn to be represented by a man who was squeamish about using a gun when there was anything to be settled. The fear that Balley means something direful is strengthened by the absurdity of supposing that he could procure Penfield's dismissal from office. Even the threat of throwing the Texas electoral vote against him would hardly suffice to move President Roosevelt to discharge a capable and trusted assistant from the State Department. of industrial depression The Senator must be aware of this, hence the dark significance of his remark. If there is such a thing as bullet-proof clothing, we would advise Judge Penfield to get into a suit of it as quickly as possible, The weather is a trifle warm, or we should

counsel him to don an overcoat of the

Schwab Popular at Home.

New York Times In the mountain village of Loretto, where Mr. Charles M. Schwab has his summer home, and where he spent his boyhood, he is commonly known as "Charlie" Schwab. Recently Mr. Schwab desired to add to his thinks he has lost the bunch, but usually estate some property belonging to the vilhe recalls the circumstance as soon as he | age proper, and made overtures with that has finished the pressing business in hand, object in view. Mr. Schwab has always man language. He seemed amazed at the Now, if we had a dishonest man in the had the interests of the village at heart, and statement, and it required some explanavault he could help himself to the bonds or | not long since built a church for the com- | tion to make him understand that the Germunity of 200 souls, and for those in a man element of the population of Balti-"January and June are busy times with radius of many miles, costing upward of more was numerous and intelligent enough

whole fortune is in bonds comes in here | A town meeting was called to consider his proposition. The chief speaker was a vil- paper should be permitted to appear that He is an orderly person, and one afternoon | lage character who runs a roadhouse. He is | is not printed in your own language. Forwhen he was hot and tired and had gone a stanch advocate of Mr. Schwab, and eigners who come to this country and beover a lot of old papers, destroying many, when roused is possessed with strong come citizens and enjoy all the wonderful

When done he cleaned up his desk and in hand, "Charlie Schwab wants this prop- former language. They should be comfilled the waste-paper basket. According to erty, and we should give it to him, considering all he has done for this village and | nothing would force them to adopt your after he had gone and from the heap of | people. Although he has risen above the | language as quickly as to make them detorn papers fished out seventy-four cou- dreams of avarice, he has never forgotten | pend on English papers for all their inpons which he had clipped and then swept | he grew up here, and will always be to us | formation. into the basket. He was the last man there | plain Charlie Schwab. What would this and I knew they were his, but I sealed | town be without bim? What would it be if them in an envelope, reported the find at | he should leave us? I tell you, if he does the desk, saved the torn papers in the not get this property, he may get disgusted waste basket and awaited developments. with an ungrateful people; and if Charlie Sure enough, in he came the next day, half | Schwab leaves us, we might as well put a padlock on the d-d town and get out." "Another old gentleman we know came in to "Charlie" Schwab, nor would the village | stood that the coroner of Kansas City sus-

The Way They Talk.

man had died in New York, and shortly a cent a piece for them.

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

Some of the Interesting Features to Appear in To-Morrow's Issue,

THE FORTUNE-TELLING BUSINESS-Clairvoyants, mediums and palmists find

many patrons in Indianapolis. HOT WIENER-WURST SUPPLANTED-Peddlers of this savory viand displaced on Indianapol's streets by night lunch

MUSHROOMS AND TOADSTOOLS-Risk amateurs run who trust themselves to judge "which is which."

THE COUNTRY TOWN BANKER-An important functionary having close relations with farmers and stock deal-

STATE FAIR'S GOLDEN JUBILEE-The Agricultural Board will celebrate an interesting anniversary.

STORIES OF THE TOWN-A batch of anecdotes of especial local interest.

AN OLD-TIME GARDEN-

A pleasing glimpse of an old Indiana garden in August, by Emma Carleton.

THE GOVERNOR JENNINGS FARM-This Clark county tract still known by name of Indiana's first Governor. ABOUT VLADIVOSTOCK-

Russia's port on the Pacific is showing many signs of progress, according to that observant correspondent, F. W.

GEORGE ADE'S SOCIAL STUDY-The Modern Fable of the One or Two Points of Difference Between Learning and Learning How.

THE WHIRR OF WHEELS-

Original story by Aaron Watson. The regular features and departments of the paper-sports, labor news, the social record, fashions, etc.-will be full and complete as usual.

FARMER'S GROWING WEALTH.

Census Reports Showing the Extent of His Prosperity.

New York Financier.

The farmer, so far as actual wealth is concerned, is the capitalist of the United value of farming property of the country, issued last week, estimates that the 5,739,representative or some other prominent 637 farms of the United States are worth public man. As a result all the gambling \$16,674,690,247. Of this amount \$3,560,198,191, is confined to private residences. The rules | buildings, and \$13,114,492,056, or 87.6 per cent., of the most prominent clubs are so strict | the value of land and improvements. Farm laws of Virginia are not so stringent, or | 261,550 and live stock \$3,078,060,041, making probably not so rigidly enforced. Over in | the total farming wealth over 20.514 mil-Jackson City, just across the Potomac, and | lions of dollars. This is undoubtedly a very low estimate, but accepting it as correct, other forms of industry pale beside it in comparison. The value of the railway systems of the United States, approximating 200,000 miles, is about 11,800 million dollars, counting bonds and stock capitalization, or but little over half the farming wealth. The railways, in fact, constitute the only single industry which approaches even re-Prominent men whose sons have visited motely the stupendous totals revealed by the dives, and heads of government de- | the census enumeration of farming wealth. partments who realized that their clerks | It is impossible, of course, to compare the operations of these two important divisions of industry, for the simple reason orious places in Jackson City closed, but | that they are distinct in their results, and the items which enter into one are not found in another. Still, It is not without inin the direction of this terrible place, and | terest to classify as far as possible the several cherks with responsible positions operating totals, with the idea of affording were discharged because they insisted upon | a rough approximation, at least, of income vield on investment, etc.

The rallway systems of the United States

378, or a little more than 12.6 per cent. on the total stock and bond capitalization. The building a dozen men were gross farm income in 1899 was \$2,764,177,706, and the percentage of gross income upon investment was 18.3 per cent. It will be seen that the farming industry made out better than the railways. The net earnings of the farmer cannot be calculated, flame grow larger, and one hour later all | but assuming the railway averages as applying equally to both, the expenses of operation ranges somewhere around 70 per cent. Rapid as the development of railways has been, however, the rise in farm. ing wealth has been greater. Thus the total value of farm property in the United States in 1900 was more than five times ground. The owners of the buildings were | as great as in 1850, and 28.4 per cent. greater than in 1890. The railway industry was in its infancy in 1850, so that comparisons extending back fifty years are unfair, by taking 1890 as a basis, it is found that railway property, as indicated by a total capitalization, rose from 10,029 millions of dollars in that year to 11,892 millions in 1900. This is an increase of 18.5 per cent., or nearly 10 per cent. less than the increase in the value of farms. In this connection recent investigation of farm and railway values, growing out of an attempt on the part of the Legislature of Iowa to increase railway taxable values may be cited. The claim was made that inasmuch as the railways had increased their earnings and enhanced share values, assessments should rise in proportion. The railways opposed this proposition. Without denying the facts they contended that the appreciation of "removal" of some one who has made dis- | railway values had not been as great as the rise in realty values, and to prove this a ommittee of attorneys, representing the principal railways, began an investigation of farm values. Records of actual sales publicly filed, showed that in the last alf decade the average appreciation of land in Iowa had been in excess of \$20 in Iowa is stated by conservative authorities to be \$50 an acre. If this is true, it has been 66 2-3 per cent., which is much in excess of the rise in railway values. The figures give an idea of the enormous rise in agricultural wealth. Iowa has gained alone in the saleable value of her farming lands in five years, an amount much in exces of the total capital invested n banking in the State, and the same

ratio of rise holds good in many other agricultural sections. The farmer, considered in every light, is an individual much to be envied. As a class he is prosperous as never before; his capital account, as represented in the value of his plant, is appreciating, and his income yield, based on present prices of his prodct, is above that of other industries, or avenues of commercial investment. It is idle to repeat that he forms the real backbone of the country, and none will begrudge him the easy path into which he seems to have entered. As long as he is prosperous the country has nothing to fear in the way

Wu's Idea About Newspapers.

Washington Letter. Minister Wu never tired of talking to the newspaper men, with whom he came in almost hourly contact during the Boxer rebellion, about the newspapers for which they wrote. One day he was talking to the American correspondent about the newspapers in Baltimore. He asked numberiess questions about the number of papers printed there, their circulation, their political views, the saiaries they paid their nen and the money they made. In the course of the conversation he learned that in addition to the papers printed in the English language in Baltimore there were two excellent papers printed in the Ger-

to support two German papers. "That is a great mistake," he said. advantages that you offer them should not "Fellow-townsmen," he began, with hat be encouraged in any way to retain their pelled to learn your language at once, and

Will Look Into It.

Chicago Evening Post. The skull of a man has been found in Kansas, and scientists say he must have Needless to say, the property was given | died about 25,000 years ago. It is underpects foul play and will hold an inquest.

It Looks So.

Kansas City Journal. Booth Tarkington wants Indiana to vote It may look differently at close quarvault. Three months pased and no one \$500 a year for distribution among Hoosier | ters, but at this distance it appears as if came to the box. Presently we saw that the authors. There wouldn't be more than half | Wisconsin was unduly crowding her one really great statesman.